

Today's Weather
It will be normal warm weather, with north-westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

You can master English, French and German, and 33 other languages, by learning at home, or anywhere else, if you rely on: LINGUAPHONE

6, Number 1738

AMMAN, SATURDAY AUGUST 22, 1981—SHAWWAL 22, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

In-Iraq eight any formed

N. Aug. 21 (Petra) — Jordanian and Iraqi governments have signed an agreement to establish a joint air-Iraqi company for the Director General of Civil Aviation Sharif Rakan signed the agreement for Jordan, and the General of the Iraqi Aviation Establishment Habawi signed the agreement for Iraq's behalf. The agreement provides for the establishment of a joint air cargo company by Alia and the Iraqi and to be known as Arab Company for Air with a capital of JD 20 million. The company's fleet composed of Boeing 707s and Airbus A300s, and at a later date jets will be added. The company will operate on an international network serving the Middle East, the Far East, Africa and two Americas. The company will enjoy financial and administrative independence.

unions since U.S. on in planes

N. Aug. 21 (Petra) — The International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations (IFALPA) has denounced the attack on the Libyan Airlines aircraft which it called an act of terrorism. The IFALPA said in a statement yesterday that the attack was an act of terrorism which the Arabs were encouraging. The IFALPA said that the Arab Airlines were their plots against the Arab states. The IFALPA said that the Libyan Airlines were their plots against the Arab states. The IFALPA said that the Libyan Airlines were their plots against the Arab states.

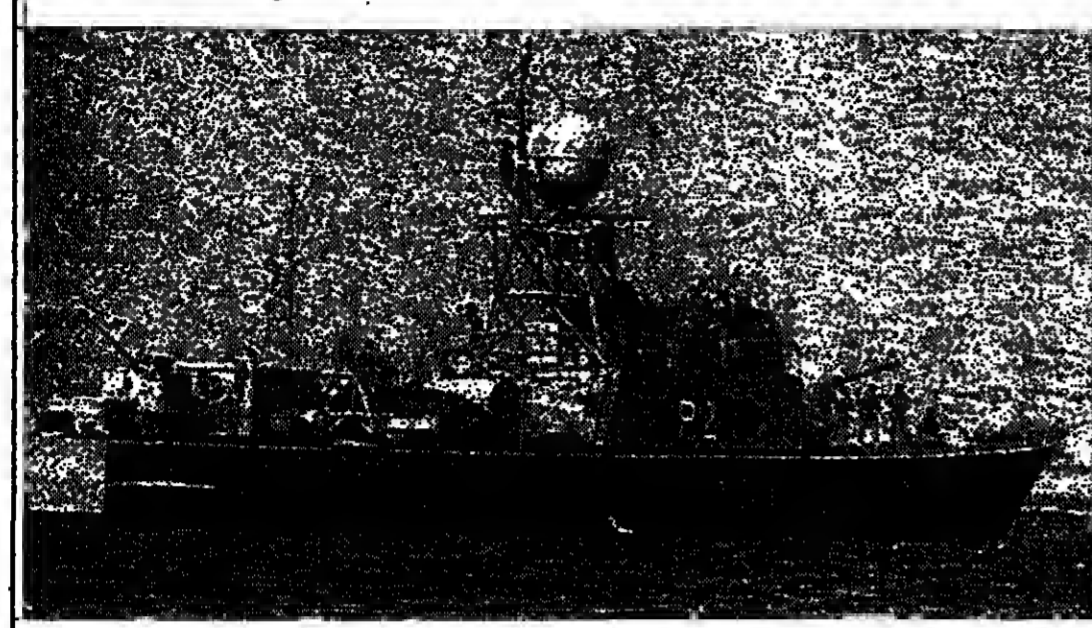
in sight Lisbon crisis

N. Aug. 21 (R) — An Portugal's drawn-out crisis was in sight following a decision by the Socialist Democratic Party to head a new government. Mr. Salgueiro, 43, last night had an invitation from his national council to form a government, after negotiating guarantees of support from the PSD and the Christian Democrat coalition partners. He is expected to be sworn in on Aug. 10 after only 18 days in office in the turbulent crisis from the right wing and the left wing.

compensates ion victim

N. Japan, Aug. 21 (R) — A family of a Japanese man killed when his ship was involved in a collision with an Iranian missile submarine on Sunday accepted an offer of \$374,000 from the Japanese government. The settlement was in a court judgement here today. The settlement was in a court judgement here today. The settlement was in a court judgement here today.

Boat-hijackers not to be extradited



The hijacked Iranian missile gumbast at Marseilles port

PARIS, Aug. 21 (R) — France has granted asylum to the Iranian hijackers of the Iran navy's missile boat Tabarzin and official sources said no charges would be pressed against them. A terse interior ministry communiqué said the group had been flown to Paris and "it was decided after a thorough study of their case, in the light of French law, that they were authorised to remain in France." Official sources confirmed this meant there was no question of pressing charges of piracy against the group, 25 men and a woman led by the former chief of the imperial Iranian navy, Adm. Kamal Habibollahi. The group includes four members of the Tabarzin's original crew who decided not to return to Iran, the sources added. Iranian authorities have repeated their demand that the hijackers be extradited to their home country. Iran has denounced France for offering refuge to the former president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr and ex-prime minister Shapur Bakhtiari, both opponents of Iran's present revolutionary government. The group which took over the Tabarzin are members of the Azadegan movement which professes loyalty to the deposed Pahlavi dynasty. The missile boat is due to be handed back to Iranian authorities shortly.

U.S. rejects Libyan note over downing of fighters

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21 (R) — The United States has rejected a Libyan protest note over last Wednesday's clash between U.S. and Libyan planes and has asked Belgium's ambassador in Tripoli to return it, a Belgian foreign ministry spokesman said today. Libya yesterday rejected a U.S. protest note over the incident in which Washington says two Libyan planes were shot down after an unprovoked attack on U.S. Navy jets in international airspace. The Libyans say the U.S. jets which attacked first over Libyan territorial waters. In its protest note, Libya condemned the incident as an act of international terrorism based on the law of the jungle. Belgium is handling U.S. affairs in Libya following the closure of the U.S. embassy there last year. East bloc condemns U.S.

Bani-Sadr confirms reports of Israeli supplies to Iran

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (A.P.) — Iranian ex-president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr says reports that Israel has been selling arms to Iran are true, and an ABC News report says sales took place while American hostages were held in Tehran. In an interview with ABC News from Paris broadcast on Thursday, the exiled former leader said the purchases of weaponry from Israel by the revolutionary Islamic regime "shows that the taste for power on the part of the mullahs is very strong." "I said if we have to buy arms from the Israelis, why not make peace with the Israelis? It would be much better," he said. Iran is short of arms with which to continue its 10-month-old war with Iraq, according to Western intelligence reports, and it lacks spare parts for U.S.-made equipment purchased during the rule of the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. The Sunday Times of London reported July 27 that Israel was sending Iran 300 tons of U.S.-made spare parts but Iran denied the report and Israel refused comment. The newspaper said the arrangement was revealed when a cargo plane bearing an arms shipment crashed in the Soviet Union on July 18. The newspaper said that the cargo plane was carrying arms from Israel to Iran via Cyprus. An official of the Cyprus civil aviation department said at the time that the cargo plane made four stops in Cyprus on trips between Tel Aviv and Tehran. ABC's Pierre Salinger reported that in September that two French businessmen arranging sales of parts for Iran's railroad were summoned to the defense ministry and given a list of military needs, including tyres for Phantom fighters. Mr. Salinger said the businessman turned to Israel. On Oct. 22, 1980, a plane chartered by a French company flew from Tel Aviv to Nimes, France with 250 tyres, the ABC report said. It was joined by a Scorpion tank engine from London and parts for M-60 tanks sent from Milan, Italy. "We can document the tyres from Israel were paid for by the French company into a bank account of the Israeli military purchase mission in Zurich," Mr. Salinger said. "The amount paid was about \$300,000. Mr. Salinger said he knew of another deal after the hostages were released — the sale of 106-mm recoilless rifles, sent from Haifa, to Portugal, to Tehran.

Gemayel: 'No more Israeli links'

BEIRUT, Aug. 21 (A.P.) — Bashir Gemayel, the military commander of Lebanon's right-wing militia, said today that his organization has broken off all forms of links with Israel. "We are now committed more than ever before not to enter in any form of dealings with Israel. We have explained this position to the president of the republic," said Mr. Gemayel. His statement was published by his Falange Party newspaper Al Amal. The statement came on the eve of a meeting today between president Elias Sarkis and a four-nation Arab Follow-up Committee that is trying to resolve the crises left by Lebanon's 1975-76 civil war. Mr. Gemayel pledged "utmost cooperation" with the committee "because we see for the first time a promising initiative to bring about some results."

Israel the only dissenter to Nairobi resolution

U.N. energy confab demands stop to Israeli canal project

NAIROBI, Aug. 21 (R) — Branding the project illegal, a United Nations conference on Energy today called on Israel to drop a \$600-million scheme to generate hydroelectric power by driving a canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea. The controversial project was condemned by the U.N. Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, at a meeting aimed at finding alternatives to the world's dwindling oil resources. The resolution was adopted by 63 countries in favour, one (Israel) abstained, with 33 abstentions and followed two Arab-led mass walkouts in protest against the project. The conference, the first of its kind, was attended by some 3,000 delegates from most of the U.N.'s 154 members but not all countries were present when the vote on the censure was taken. The canal project is designed to perpetuate Israeli military rule over occupied Arab territory and could serve military purposes. "Recognising that the Israeli project linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea through a water canal constitutes a violation of the United Nations Charter and international law, (the conference) denounces Israel for its... project," the resolution said. "...It is an aggression against the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and their occupied land," it declared. "(The conference) calls upon Israel to stop implementing the mentioned project." Plans for the canal provide for two alternative routes, one from the Gaza Strip to the ancient forests of Masada on the Dead Sea and the other following the bed of the River Jordan which, at present forms the border between the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the East Bank of Jordan. The project has come under fire from the first day of the two-week conference, when the Development Minister of Bahrain, Yussuf Al Shihri, said the canal was meant to change geo-political realities in Israeli-occupied Arab land. The true nature of the project, which would take at least eight years to complete, was thrown into sharp focus earlier this week by an observer from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Mohammad Abu Kosih. He told the conference that the Israelis were planning to use the canal to flood the Gaza Strip and parts of the West Bank in retaliation for Palestinian commando operations, and said that the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin would use the canal to cool the nuclear reactor at Dimona. The Dimona facility, widely regarded as capable of producing nuclear weapons, has drawn bitter criticism from Arab states. Many Third World countries saw the destruction of Iraq's nuclear reactor by Israeli fighter-bombers last June as a blow to prospects of introducing nuclear technology in developing countries. The conference adopted a resolution today stressing that all states, including Iraq, had the right to establish nuclear programmes "to develop their economies and industries for peaceful purposes... and consistent with the internationally-accepted objectives of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons." The resolution was adopted by 61 countries for, one (Israel) against, and 26 abstentions.

Expects Lebanese ceasefire to collapse soon

Arafat: 'We have won sixth war with Israel'

BEIRUT, Aug. 21 (A.P.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said today that the Palestinian freedom movement was ready for a "long war of attrition" with Israel and expected the current ceasefire in southern Lebanon to collapse soon. Mr. Arafat spoke during a meeting he held in Beirut yesterday with the visiting steering bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement. Excerpts of the speech were published by the Palestine news agency Wafa and several Beirut newspapers today. "The PLO is capable of taking on Israel in a long war of attrition. It has become so strong that Israel's generals cannot any more boast that they could wipe out the PLO within hours or days," Mr. Arafat said. "The sixth Palestinian-Israeli war has ended in the flight of Israeli border settlers into the Israeli depth rather than the attrition of the PLO as the enemy planned," the PLO chairman added. He was referring to the 15-day confrontation in southern Lebanon last month that involved Israeli air attacks on highway bridges in southern Lebanon and Palestinian camps in Beirut, leaving more than 300 civilians killed. Commandos also fired massive barrages of Soviet-made Katyusha rockets into northern Israeli towns, killing seven Israelis during the fighting that was stilled by a ceasefire agreement on July 24 negotiated by the United Nations and the United States. "We're much stronger now" The PLO considers the 15-day confrontation as the sixth Palestinian-Israeli war. The other five are the 1948, 1956, 1967 and 1973 Middle East wars and the 1978 Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon, the PLO's main Middle East power base.

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

Qadhafi confers with Ethiopian leader NAIROBI, Aug. 21 (A.P.) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi held official talks today with Ethiopia's military leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian News Agency (ENA) reported. In a telex to the Associated Press in Nairobi, ENA said the talks in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, focused on strengthening the bilateral ties between the two countries. Col. Qadhafi flew into Addis Ababa yesterday from Aden, South Yemen, where Libya, South Yemen and Ethiopia signed a friendship treaty to counter "U.S. expansionism" in the region. So far there has been no report from ENA on any remarks Col. Qadhafi might have made in Addis Ababa about the United States shooting down two Libyan fighter planes over the Mediterranean on Wednesday. The Ethiopian foreign ministry, however, has denounced the shooting down of the planes as an act of "international terrorism and brigandage." Delay asked for meeting on Sahara RABAT, Morocco, Aug. 21 (A.P.) — Morocco, Guinea and Sierra Leone have asked for a delay in the meeting of a special Organisation of African Unity (OAU) committee set up to discuss terms for a referendum in the Western Sahara, official Moroccan source said today. The meeting was scheduled to open Monday in Nairobi, but the three West African countries asked that it be put off until Sept. 2. No reason was given. The committee was created in June during the annual OAU summit, also in Nairobi. During that meeting, Moroccan King Hassan II reversed his long-standing refusal to hold a referendum on the former Spanish colony. Morocco has been fighting for five years against a guerrilla organisation called the Polisario Front, which is seeking independence for the phosphate-rich northwest African territory. When Spain withdrew from the territory in early 1976, Morocco and Mauritania each annexed part of it. Mauritania eventually signed a separate peace with the Algerian-backed Polisario and Morocco took over the whole territory. The seven-nation OAU committee was charged with working out the conditions of a ceasefire and referendum in the Sahara territory.

Malaysia grants PLO diplomatic status

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 21 (R) — Malaysia is to extend full diplomatic status to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) here, according to a joint statement issued today. The status of the PLO office would be similar to that of a diplomatic mission, the statement said. The Malaysian government would take immediate and necessary steps to amend the relevant provisions of the Diplomatic Privileges (Vienna Convention) Act 1966 to give effect to the decision, it added. The PLO, in welcoming the decision, said it appreciated Malaysia's consistent and just stand in support of the Palestinian cause. It also praised what it called Malaysia's positive and constructive role at the United Nations, the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO), the Non-Aligned Movement and other international forums in support of the restoration of Palestinian rights.

Rafsanjani charges U.S. helps Iranian saboteurs

BEIRUT, Aug. 21 (Agencies) — Iran Majlis (parliament) Speaker Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani has charged the United States was behind the current anti-government sabotage in Iran and called the ongoing campaign against Mujaheddin-e-Khalq guerrillas a "holy war." His Friday prayer sermon at Tehran University preceded a massive funeral for six revolutionary guards killed in a shootout with Mujaheddin, Tehran Radio reported. "Armed Monafiqin must be executed," angry crowds roared as the six coffins were carried through the streets where yesterday's fighting flared to the Behesht-e-Zahra cemetery, according to the broadcast. Monafiqin, or hypocrites, is the term Iranian authorities use for the supporters of the Mujaheddin. Three guerrillas were killed in yesterday's clashes when revolutionary guards attacked one of the Mujaheddin's bases in the Iranian capital. Tehran Radio said the fighting, the first in Tehran since Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr was ousted from presidency two months ago, was touched off by a raid on the "main command and coordination centre" of Mujaheddin-e-Khalq. Speaking on the relentless campaign of anti-government bombings and assassinations, Speaker Rafsanjani said: "Nowhere in the world is there such an extensive campaign of terrorism... America had a continuous cooperation in this corruption."

F-16s to take off for Israel today

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (A.P.) — Three F-16 fighter planes will take off from McDonnell Douglas company plant in St. Louis Saturday morning in the first stage of delivery to Israel following the lifting of a U.S. embargo, the U.S. Air Force said today. The Reagan administration earlier last week lifted an embargo on deliveries of warplanes to Israel. That embargo was imposed following Israel's June bombing of a nuclear reactor in Iraq and repeated air attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. The embargo affected two F-15s and 14 F-16 fighter planes.

Crackdown continues

Meanwhile, revolutionary guards staged further raids today on leftist hideouts and seized documents to help them locate more guerrillas, Tehran Radio reported.

# NATION

## MHS helps bring back retarded children to society

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black  
Special to the Jordan Times

A MIXTURE of laughter and screams, obviously of lively children at play, greets you as you approach the building and, once inside, eager little hands stretch out to shake yours, while smiling faces, some curious, some mischievous, ask you your name.

The place is the Wadi Seer Special Education Centre, one of the four centres for the mentally retarded, run by the Mental Health Society (MHS) in Jordan. The other centres are in Amman, Baq'a and Zarqa. The Wadi Seer centre, the only boarding one among them, accommodates 60 children in its two branches: in Wadi Seer itself and near Suweilah.

The 275 children, accommodated at the four centres at an annual cost of JD 8,000, are "mild to moderate cases between the ages of four and 16." Severe cases are not taken in at present because qualified Jordanian staff are not available.

As a first step to measure retardation, I.Q. tests can be administered, but a controversy has arisen worldwide over their use as an efficient measure, and aptitude tests are currently conducted along with, or in place of, I.Q. tests.

To professionals, a clear indication of retardation is the child's lack of adaptation to the society. The MHS uses simple tests based on the tangible, rather than the abstract.

For example, by observing the child's social habits, such as feeding, using the toilet or identifying the days of the week, the examiner can assess the child's mental condition.

The children for whom admittance to the centres is sought are usually those who have become problems for their families or at school, and some way have epilepsy in addition to mental retardation. Sometimes they are just referred to the centres by general practitioners or psychiatrists.

The MHS makes its decisions to accept the children in the light of the results of its own tests, the examinations and recommendations of the pediatrician and psychiatrist, as well as the case history and background of each child.

The training provided by these centres aims at making a child as independent as possible, starting with his very basic needs, such as using the spoon to feed himself, to such advanced ones as finding his way around town using service taxis and buses.

These are part of the self-care and daily activities which most of

the children need to be trained to do. Using the wash-basin to clean hands and face and brush teeth, as well as bathing and dressing and undressing on their own, are some of the specific aims of the instructors, not so simple to be achieved when a child of ten may have the mental age of two.

The more general daily activities include making beds, setting and clearing tables. The more advanced children may be involved in more complicated activities such as making a shopping list for a meal, going out and buying everything needed and paying for it and then back to the kitchen to help with the cooking.

Sensory exercises include the use of different colour and shape cubes that have to be distinguished as same or different to sharpen the child's awareness of things around him.

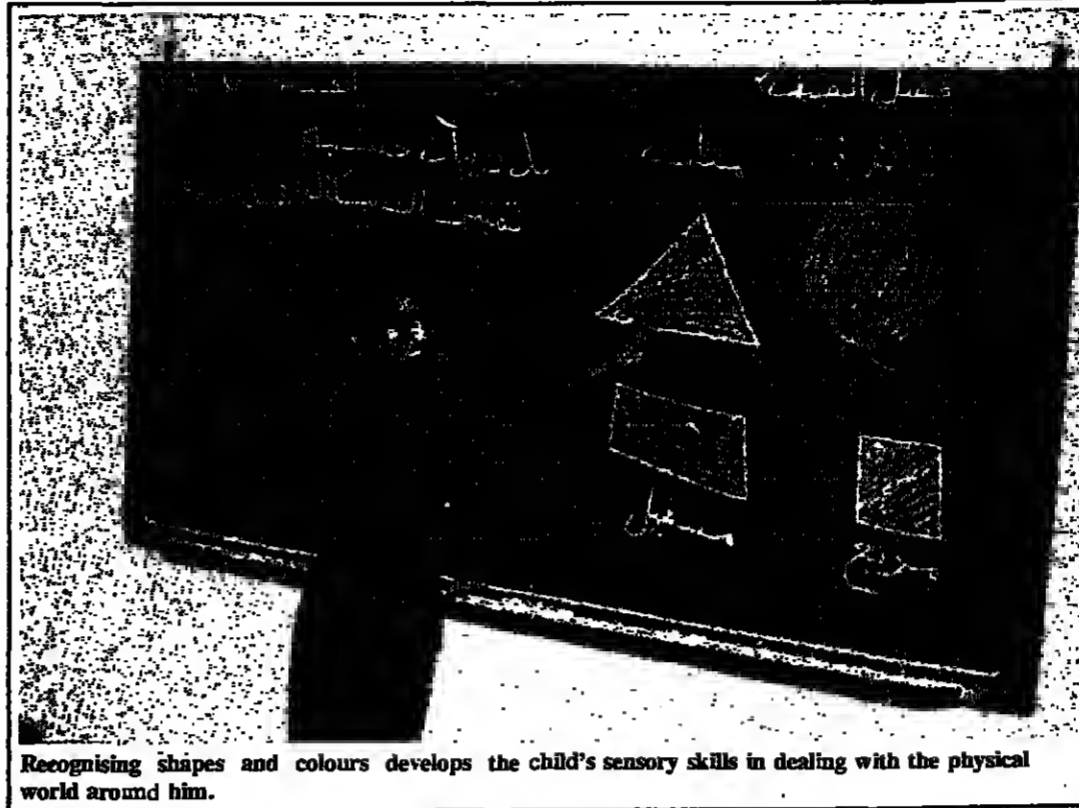
Academic training varies a lot from one child to another. In some encouraging cases, children have been able to write letters, address them and then post them, all on their own. Some however, may never be able to recognise their own names. Of course this is largely decided by the degree of retardation.

Salah is a boy of sixteen who was labelled as a "hysterical case" when he joined the Wadi Seer centre over a year ago. He was acting like a little boy, unsure of himself, and trying in every way to attract attention. Now he has enough self-confidence and independence to work part-time in a dentist's clinic, and it is planned to enrol him in a vocational centre for the handicapped.

Director Ali Tummaleh warns, however, that every mentally retarded case needs continuous attention, even after being fully trained, because he will never be completely responsible for himself, financially or vocationally. Without continuous care, he can end up on the streets.

One of the most important aspects of training is turning usually aggressive solitary children into social beings. "When they first come, they are mostly aggressive because of the kind of treatment they have had by their families and neighbours. Sometimes they were just locked up because they were a nuisance or because the family was ashamed of them," explained Dr. Jihad Nabulsi Al Khathib, counsellor and secretary to the MHS board.

The training and the attitudes they encounter at the centres encourage the children to become



Recognising shapes and colours develops the child's sensory skills in dealing with the physical world around him.

trusting and friendly. The Jordan Times was told that the little boy of five, who was hugging the reporter's leg and swinging playfully, was so frightened when he joined the centre 14 months ago that he would hide in corners and make threatening noises.

The training in most cases is done by instructors with secondary school education or two years of college training, whose only qualification in the field is their interest and dedication. "Those who take it as just another job soon quit because it is very demanding and requires a lot of caring and patience," said Dr. Nabulsi.

Mr. Younis Abdul Halim, in his early twenties, has been instructor at the Wadi Seer centre branch near Suweilah for the last 14 months and has a certificate in elementary education. He says the staff "get involved with these kids on all levels. We feel we are school and family to them." He adds with a gleam in his eyes: "Getting results makes me very attached to my job."

Mr. Abdul Halim is supposed to work in the mornings but he is often there in the afternoons too playing with the children or helping the physiotherapist.

"The job requires a lot of concentration and the use of plenty of visual aids, but the progress is very slow," he said. "It took me one

month to teach a girl of seven to count to ten, while a normal child may have needed only one week," he was saying with his arms around Shua'a, a girl of seven who had crept in quietly and sat in his lap very naturally.

The branch near Suweilah can accommodate 20 children and has a permanent staff of 12: the director, a social worker, three instructors, four supervisors, a driver, a cook and a maid.

Usually there is an average of one instructor for every ten children and most of the training is done on the job under the supervision of the director, Mr. Tummaleh.

Mr. Tummaleh is a social worker, a graduate of the Jordanian Institute of Social Work, and has attended courses in mental retardation at the University of Jordan and the British National Society for the Mentally Handicapped in England.

Besides training the instructors, Mr. Tummaleh is continuously supervising and advising them or coordinating and planning programmes. One obvious evidence of training in instructional techniques is the large number of visual aids that have been prepared by the instructors themselves.

A social worker is almost omnipresent at each centre. Miss Fawziyah Qasem, the social worker at the Wadi Seer centre makes

pointed out the aggressiveness and depression in almost all the new arrivals.

Miss Qasem explained that this is treated by a constant show of affection and positive motivation. "We try to cheer the child up with all sorts of methods. A lot of hugging is a major requirement, and then lots of treats with toys and sweets, until gradually the child accepts his 'brothers' and 'parents'," - terms used to refer to the other children and the staff in the centre. The children actually call the staff members 'baba' and 'mama'.

The social worker is also involved in family counselling. Miss Qasem has to guide the parents in treating the child by using a show of affection and positive reinforcement rather than telling him off. She also has to make sure that the child is not spoiled either, just because of his disability. The families are also kept informed of the child's progress reports.

Mr. Tummaleh classifies parents into three types. Three are those who accept and understand, and that reflects on the child's achievement. Others do not accept and reject the child completely as a hopeless case. A third group considers the child's disability an illness that will be cured with time and are always disappointed by the slow achieve-

ment of the child.

Besides involving the family, the MHS is very keen on involving the community and affecting their attitudes. Dr. Nabulsi remembers that when the first centre, the first of its kind in Jordan, was started in Jabal Al Luweibdeh in Amman in 1970, the neighbours expressed their objection to living near "a bunch of imbeciles". Now they bring their children and come for tea.

Mr. Tummaleh relates a similar account of the construction of the Wadi Seer Centre, where the neighbours also protested about the newcomers. Now it is a common sight to see a lady from the neighbourhood come and pick up one of the centre's children to take him, along with her own children, to a restaurant in a way of contribution to the child's educational experience.

Another glimpse of hope for the children lies in the future availability of professionals in the field. University students, who go to get extremely involved with the children and the progress in their cases. "They often drop by to see the children and take them for rides," said Dr. Nabulsi who thinks that the interest of many of them will last until after they graduate.



Walking the balance beam helps to develop the child's coordination.



The training aims at rendering the children as self-sufficient and independent as possible. They are asked to go out shopping in a bid to subject them to the affairs of daily life.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

**JORDAN TELEVISION**

**CHANNEL 3**

5:30 Koran  
5:45 Cartoon  
6:00 Rainbow  
6:20 Battlear Galactica  
7:10 Programme preview  
7:25 Local Programme on Agriculture  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Arabic series  
9:30 Local programme on Education  
10:15 Feature film  
11:00 News in Arabic  
11:10 Cont. of the film

**CHANNEL 6**

6:00 French Programme  
7:00 News in French  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
8:00 Comedy: Angie  
9:00 Documentary  
9:30 Varieties  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Feature film

**RADIO JORDAN**  
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on  
7:01 Morning Show  
7:30 News Bulletin  
7:40 Morning Show  
10:00 News Summary  
10:30 Eternal Jerusalem  
11:00 Sign off  
12:00 News Headlines  
12:03 Pop Session  
13:00 News Summary  
13:03 Radiotheque  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:10 Instrumentals  
14:30 Over a Cup of Tea  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:03 Instrumentals  
16:30 Old Favourites  
17:00 Melody Time  
17:30 In Concert  
18:00 News Summary  
18:30 Play of the Week  
19:00 News  
19:30 Top Twenty  
20:30 Morecombe and Wise Show  
21:00 Classical Music  
22:00 Close down

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**  
639, 720, 1143 KHz

**GMT**  
04:50 Newsdesk 04:30 Keynotes  
04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections  
05:00 World News; British Press Review 05:15 About Britain  
05:25 News Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 5:45 The World Today  
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 Theme and Variations 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Portraits of our Time 08:30 Ray Moore's Album Time 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News; Commentaries 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30 Alistair Cooke's American Collection 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 News Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio News; 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; Commentaries 13:15 News U.K. 13:30 Time Off 14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio News; 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 News Summary; Saturday Special 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio News; 18:30 The licence 19:45 Good Books 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Good Books 21:00 Short Story 21:15 Opera Gallery 21:30 Soviet Life through Official Literature 22:00 World News; From our Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Meridian

**VOICE OF AMERICA**

**GMT**  
03:30 The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English; news/words and their stories, feature, short stories 18:30 News; World, New York 19:00 News and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special Eng-

ish; news/words and their stories  
20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend

**AMMAN AIRPORT**

**ARRIVALS:**

7:30 Cairo  
7:40 Cairo (EA)  
8:55 Agaba  
9:30 Jeddah  
9:40 Kuwait  
9:45 Karachi, Dubai  
9:50 Doha, Bahrain  
10:00 Dhahran  
10:45 Abu Dhabi  
10:10 Beirut  
11:05 Riyadh (SV)  
11:40 Cairo (EA)  
15:35 Kuwait (KAC)  
16:30 Cairo  
17:15 Chicago, N. York, Vienna  
17:20 London (BA)  
17:25 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)  
17:35 Bucharest  
17:40 Copenhagen, Athens  
17:55 Cairo  
18:00 London  
19:00 Cairo  
19:05 Amsterdam (KLM)  
19:10 Cairo (EA)  
19:50 Frankfurt  
20:00 Beirut (MEA)  
23:40 Cairo (EA)  
23:55 Baghdad  
24:55 London (BA)  
01:00 Cairo

**DEPARTURES:**

3:45 Jeddah (SV)  
5:15 Frankfurt (LH)  
6:30 Beirut  
7:00 Agaba  
8:55 Cairo (EA)  
9:25 Beirut (MEA)  
10:40 Frankfurt  
10:45 Bucharest  
11:10 Madrid, Casablanca  
11:20 Tripoli, Tunis  
11:30 Cairo  
11:45 Geneva, Brussels  
12:00 London  
12:00 Cairo  
12:05 Riyadh (SV)  
12:30 Paris  
12:30 Athens, Zurich (SR)  
12:40 Cairo (EA)  
13:00 Cairo  
16:50 Kuwait (KAC)  
19:00 Kuwait  
19:15 Riyadh (SV)

19:30 Jeddah  
19:45 Baghdad  
20:00 Cairo  
20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
20:30 Cairo (EA)  
02:30 Rawalpindi (BA)

**EMERGENCIES**

**DOCTORS:**  
Amman: Ameen Abdoljaber 2422/26746  
Doud Al Samhouri 76892

Zarqa: Mushah Hajjawi 81217/82254

**IRBID:**  
Anwar Al Shouboul 2624/72680

**PHARMACIES:**  
Amman: Al Salam 36730  
Faris 63938  
Wahdat (-)  
Jabal Al Nuza 30237

Zarqa: (-)  
Anas (-)

**IRBID:**  
Al Omari 74410

**TAXIS:**  
Taxina 44660  
Al Neil 44433  
Tarik 23024  
Shamsani 62294  
Asm 66583

**CULTURAL CENTRES**

American Centre 41520  
British Council 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44283  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Haya Arts Centre 65195  
Husseini Youth City 67181  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 843555/843666

**SERVICE CLUBS**

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings

every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

**MUSEUMS**

**Folklore Museum:** Jewelry and costumes over 150 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

**Popular Life of Jordan Museum:** 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

**Jordan Archaeological Museum:** Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

**Jordan National Gallery:** Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalists, artists, Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Close on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

**PRAYER TIMES**

Fajr 3:29  
Sunrise 5:03  
Dhuhr 11:42  
Asr 1:30  
Maghreb 6:21  
Isha 7:41

Saudi riyal 99.1/99.4  
Lebanese pound 72.5/73.3  
Syrian pound 56.3/57.1  
Iraqi dinar 726.6/733.3  
Kuwaiti dinar 1196.2/1208  
Egyptian pound 385.6/391.6  
Qatari riyal 93.1/94.7

**Jordan Television:** 75111  
Civil Defence rescue 61111  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2  
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3  
Police headquarters 391-4  
Najdiah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 2111, 37777  
Airport information (ALLA) 92285/92286  
Jordan Television 73111  
Radio Jordan 74111

**LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES**

UAE dirham 92.3/93  
Omani rial 978/985.5  
U.S. dollar 339/341  
U.K. sterling 620.7/624.4  
W. German mark 135.9/136.7  
Swiss franc 156.1/157  
Italian lire

(for every 100) 27.327.5  
French franc 57/57.3  
Dutch guilder 122.4/123.1  
Swedish crown 64.1/64.5  
Belgium franc 83.1/83.6  
Japanese yen 1471/477

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

Firstaid, fire, police 199  
Fire headquarters 22890  
Cablegram or telegram 18

**Telephone:**

Information 12  
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 19  
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17  
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

**MARKET PRICES**

Tomatoes	60	40	Bananas	260	200
Eggplant	130	80	Apples (African, Japanese)	410	360
Potatoes (imported)	130	100	Apples (American, Chilean, Red)	430	380
Marrow (small)	180	140	Apples (American, Chilean, Green)	390	360
Marrow (large)	100	70	Apples (Double Red)	250	200
Cucumber (small)	180	150	Apples (Starken)	200	200
Cucumber (large)	120	80	Melons	100	80
Paqqous	110	70	Water Melons	110	180
Peas	260	200	Plums (Red)	240	180
Okra (Green)	250	200	Plums (Yellow)	240	200
Okra (Red)	250	200	Apricots	150	280
Maloukhiyah	80	50	Cherries	300	120
Hot Green Pepper	130	80	Lemons	180	100
Cabbage	120	80	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	120	120
Onions (dry)	120	80	Oranges (Waxed)	160	100
Garlic	130	80	Grapfruit	150	120
Carrots	580	500	Grape	150	120
Potatoes (local)	120	80	Fig	300	200
Grape leaves	250	200	Peach	250	180

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

# Arab guests' day: exhausting, but fun!

Week of excitement awaited 53 lucky children from 10 Arab countries when they lived in Jordan on Sunday and Monday to share the "Common Heritage" of the Arab world at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Noor. Sima Bahous reports on the activities one day during the programme, which will be repeated annually with varying themes:

Some time with Her Majesty Queen Noor's young guests from all over the Arab world is a rewarding experience, for the warmth and innocence of those children then for the enthusiastic spirit with which they have received them. Jordan Times chose to spend some time with those kids. The programme for the day was busy, yet most exciting. It was when all 53 delegates, from 10 Arab countries, had the opportunity of sharing a cup of tea with

their host at the royal palace. For the event, all delegates were wearing their national costumes, made sure their cameras were loaded, and counted the minutes until the visit started.

Finally, the happiest moment of all came. Queen Noor graciously welcomed her guests, posed with them for souvenir photographs and joined in their songs and dances in the royal garden. "We will welcome them every year and we hope that other Arab countries

will follow suit," the Queen told the Jordan Times. "We do have common elements of heritage which such programmes will help share and preserve."

"We chose this year's theme to be 'Common Heritage of Music' and we are pleased with the outcome," Queen Noor added.

Earlier in the day, the visiting Arab children had had an exciting morning at the Haya Arts Centre in Shmeisani. They were there for three hours, and explored all the activities of the centre.

In the arts and crafts room, every child was asked to contribute something to the centre's exhibition, by painting, drawing or constructing whatever he or she felt like. "We wanted a memory from them for our exhibitions," said Mr. Nabil Sawalha, director of the centre. "We wanted each of them to leave something behind for us; and we hope to have more of their works each year, so we can have a display of the works of Arab children as well as our own."

As centre director and with a

rich experience of children, their needs and anxieties, Mr. Sawalha is a strong believer in such cultural exchange programmes among children. "I sincerely hope that this enlightened idea of Her Majesty's is reciprocated by other

Arab countries," he told the Jordan Times. "We find that in Europe and other developed societies, such programmes are everyday activities, and are thus a basis of strength in the unity of their cultures and peoples."

"It is time now we get off our apathetic bottoms and start long-term planning and programming for our children."

The guests also visited the Haya Centre's pedal-car traffic school, unique in the Arab World. They were briefed on road and traffic regulations, and then had a chance to practice what they had learnt by driving around the well-organised traffic school. They also witnessed a variety of songs and music performed by the centre's members, and were taught a song of welcome specially composed for the occasion.

The children's morning at the centre climaxed in a 40-minute performance at the centre's puppet theatre: that of a play based on tales from the Thousand and One Nights. This was perhaps the most exciting event of the morning, as most of the children had never seen a live puppet show before. One could see that they were totally absorbed in the play, jumping up and down in excitement, calling out to the puppets and clapping for them.

Muhammad Fadel, a 13-year-old Iraqi delegate, told the Jordan Times with a big smile and shining eyes: "This is my first experience with live puppets, and I am enjoying it tremendously - thanks to Jordan and to this exchange programme, which has given us a lot."

## Queen's guests tour sites

AMMAN, Aug. 21 (Petra) — Arab children visiting Jordan as guests of Her Majesty Queen Noor today visited a number of antiquities sites in the country.

On a visit to Jerash, they heard the story of the origins of the city and the civilisations which occupied it in antiquity. They also visited Qal'at Al Rabad near Ajloun, a fortress built by an Islamic leader under Saladin.

The Youth Welfare Organisation also gave a banquet in the visitors' honour at Ajloun camp.

This evening, the Queen's guests watched the football match between Faisaly and Al Wihdat teams at Al Hussein Youth City.

## King Hussein confers with premier

AMMAN, Aug. 21 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein yesterday visited the prime ministry and met for some time with Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

King Hussein was briefed on several development projects included in the five-year development plan for 1981-1985, and gave his instructions in this connection, particularly with regard to the agricultural sector.

During the meeting, the King also discussed several important Arab issues and reaffirmed the pan-Arab line followed by Jordan in order to preserve the dignity and freedom of the Arabs.

## Jordan bridge closings announced

AMMAN, Aug. 21 (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate has announced that the King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges over the Jordan River will be closed on Aug. 28, and on Sept. 7, 12, 19 and 21, beginning at 11 a.m. each day.



King Hussein meets on Thursday with a delegation headed by Press Association President Mahmoud Al

Kayed (to the King's left) in the presence of Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, at his right (Petra photo)

# King reviews Arab issues with Press Assn. delegation

AMMAN, Aug. 21 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at Al Hummar Palace last night the president and members of the Jordan Press Association.

During the meeting, King Hussein reviewed the Arab situation in all its aspects and dimensions, as well as developments involving current Arab issues and their treatment on the Arab and international levels. He also explained the Palestinian issue in its role as

the Arab World's paramount concern, and the impact of international developments on the area.

King Hussein also analysed in depth the challenges and dangers facing the Arab Nation, and Jordan's call to build intrinsic Arab strength, protect Arab solidarity and advance joint Arab action on all levels - proceeding from Jordan's eagerness to preserve the Arab identity and to work for the

sake of future Arab generations.

Jordan Press Association President Mahmoud Al Kayed briefed King Hussein on the state of the press in the country, and affirmed that the Jordanian press has grown and developed as an important national institution and has achieved a high standard, thanks to King Hussein's care.

## Finance aide recuperating from gun attack

AMMAN, Aug. 21 (Petra) — Finance Minister Salem Mas'adeh yesterday visited Under-Secretary of Finance and Customs Yaseen Al Kayed at the King Hussein Medical Centre, where Mr. Kayed has undergone surgery on his foot to remove a bullet.

Mr. Kayed was shot at Wednesday afternoon by an unknown assailant in front of the ministry, while he was about to enter his private car.

Medical bulletins say that Mr. Kayed's health is improving.

## New chief of staff appointed

AMMAN, Aug. 21 (Petra) — A royal decree has been issued appointing Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleh chief of the general staff as of Aug. 25, the cabinet having decided to retire Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Abdul Hadi Al Majali as of that date.

His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, yesterday morning visited the Armed Forces headquarters, where he met with the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and high-ranking officers, and gave them his instructions and guidance.

Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleh graduated from the Royal Military College in 1954. He occupied several staff and command posts at different levels, and was also dispatched on several training courses in England and the United States. He graduated from the command and staff college in

India in 1966. He also graduated from the British Royal Defence Studies College in 1976, and attended an advanced administration course for senior officers in the United States.

Maj. Gen. Abu Taleh has occupied the posts of detachment commander, battalion commander and several staff posts in the field and general commands. He has also served in the office of the Jordanian military attaché in Britain, and as Jordanian military attaché in the United States. He occupied several important posts in the last five years, including the

post of commander of an armoured division and assistant to the chief of the general staff.



Fathi Abu Taleh



Her Majesty Queen Noor poses with and greets her young guests in their native costume on Thursday (Petra photo)



## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**King receives Qatari aide**  
AMMAN, Aug. 21 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein yesterday received at Al Hummar Palace Qatari Foreign Minister Saif bin Hamad Al Thani. Also attending the meeting was the chamberlain, Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid.

**Mohammad chairs club board**  
AMMAN, Aug. 21 (Petra) — His Highness Prince Mohammad yesterday evening presided over the meeting of the administrative board of the Royal Shooting Club. During the meeting, the board discussed items on the agenda and made several decisions aimed at developing the club.

**Talhouni off to Damascus**  
AMMAN, Aug. 21 (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni and the delegation accompanying him today left Amman for Damascus to attend the meetings of the Arab parliaments which will begin there on Saturday. Delegations representing all the Arab states which are members of the Arab Parliamentary Union will attend the meetings.

**Rotten food destroyed**  
AMMAN, Aug. 21 (Petra) — Amman Municipality has destroyed large amounts of cheese, olives, yeast, canned meat and tins after they were found unfit for human consumption. Officers at the municipality said health officials of the municipality issue their inspection campaigns in commercial establishments to ascertain the fitness of foodstuffs for human consumption.

**Hard labour for bribery**  
AMMAN, Aug. 21 (Petra) — The military governor has issued decisions by the court martial sentencing Mohammad al-Hadi to one-and-a-half year's imprisonment at hard labour for involvement in bribery, and Romel Salah Al Deen to the same sentence for accepting bribery.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

**Exhibition**  
An exhibition of paintings by Ghassan Al Ashi, at the Holiday Inn in Amman.

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# BUSINESS HORIZON

## What to expect in the next five years

By Fahed Fanek

PERHAPS THE BEST indicator to help us imagine what to expect in Jordan in the next five years is the five year economic and development plan just published and discussed openly in a bid for public approval and participation.

The plan calls for spending some JD 2,800 million in current prices over the next five years. This is roughly equal to JD 2,170 million in 1980 constant prices, assuming an inflation rate of just below 10 per cent annum and a rate of acceleration in real terms of 9.3 per

cent in the distribution of the investments over the five years.

Should every thing go in accordance with the plan, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will grow at 10.4 per cent p.a.; imports of goods and services will grow at 12.5 per cent a year; and exports of goods and services at 20.5 per cent. All in real terms net of inflation.

Gross National Product (GNP) will grow at 9.2 per cent p.a. But since population will grow at an annual rate of 3.8 per cent, per capita real income will improve by only 5.3 per cent a year which is not bad at all.

As usual, outside observers and commentators will describe the plan as over-ambitious, but a close examination of the achievements under the previous plan (1976-1980), when GDP grew at 8.5 per cent, GNP at 11.0 per cent, Imports at 25.2 per cent and Exports at 24.4 per cent annum, shows that the above growth are not very unrealistic.

Mining and manufacturing will have the lion's share of the investments (21 and 55 per cent) respectively, followed by transport sector (18.07 per cent) and water and irrigation sector (11.43 per cent). The emphasis is clearly on the commodities production and a drastic change in the relative importance of the economic sectors will take place.

Three sectors will gain more importance; and will contribute more to the GDP after five years: mining and manufacturing from 21.8 to 29.0 per cent; electricity and water from 1.1 to 1.5 per cent; and transport and communication, from 12.9 to 13.2 per cent.

Other sectors will grow at a slower pace than that of the economy in general, and thus their share of contribution to the GDP will drop. Agriculture from 8.5 to 7.3 per cent; construction from 7.4 to 7.0 per cent; trade from 19.6 to 18.9 per cent; public administration and defence from 17.3 to 12.5 per cent; and other services from 11.4 to 10.6 per cent.

There is not much doubt that Jordan will be able to raise the funds needed to finance the proposed investments from local, Arab and foreign sources. But the real bottleneck will be, the money power limitations.

There are now at least 250,000 Jordanians working abroad and more than 100 thousand non-Jordanians working in Jordan. We shall not be surprised if the latter figure quadrupled during the course of the next five years with all the social and economic consequences that will inevitably follow.

# Palestinian Self-determination: An appraisal of the legal claims

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the sixth, and penultimate, part of a series of major excerpts of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's new book, *Palestinian Self-determination: A study of the West Bank and Gaza Strip*.

FROM 1917 TO 1980 a situation has developed in the Near East which is, in legal terms, unique. There are as many legal opinions on these disputed issues as there are jurists who have written about them. Solutions will be political, achieved by negotiation and agreements at best, and by stalemate or armed conflicts at worst. It may be asked if there are any controlling or stabilizing factors that will enable legal considerations to play a part in the moves for settlement. The restraining factors are the nuclear arms balance of the Great Powers, domination of the energy supply for the non-Communist industrial States, and the impact of the United States' internal and external policies so far as Israel is concerned. As an ancillary stabilizing factor there is the extensive investment of funds in the USA by the major Arab oil suppliers: the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. On the other hand, the local factors in the Middle and Near East have proved dissuasive for negotiations of a settlement. The Israeli-Egyptian Peace Treaty of 1979 has not promoted harmony or

presence in the West Bank and Gaza rests upon Israel's apprehensions about its national 'security'. At the most, Israeli extremists demand fulfilment of a religious-political ambition to extend the borders of the State of Israel to the limits of Biblical or 'Eretz Israel'. Such legal arguments are as deployed by Israel speak of 'filling the vacuum' in territorial sovereignty that exists in respect of the West Bank and Gaza territories. They assert that Israel's security does not permit more than a strictly limited withdrawal from, and autonomy in, those territories which are now under Israeli military supervision. Further, Jewish settlements cannot, however, be justified by 'security' needs, and may indeed create a 'security' threat that would not, without such settlements, have existed. The Israeli contention is not an argument in good faith.

Current Israeli policies and activities in the West Bank and Gaza ignore the juridical basis of Israel's presence in those territories. If Israel intends to maintain that presence until arrangements are made for its expanding national 'security', which are acceptable to it, what legal grounds can Israel offer for such a posture? Firstly, it contends that there is no 'residual' sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza Strip vested in Jordan or in any other State. Whatever Jordan had on the eve of the 1967 War, Israel argues that it was lost in that war. Secondly, the legal status of Israel's presence in the West Bank was based initially on a belligerent occupation by force of arms in 1967. The Israelis claim that this occupation may continue in law, until the conclusion of peace between Israel and Jordan, and generally in the region. Such a claim cannot stand on the present facts as an exercise of Israel's right of self-defence. Neither is a refusal to negotiate consistent with any claim made in good faith, except on terms that Jordan and the Palestinians accept as a fait accompli.

With regard to the Resolutions of the UN organs starting with the General Assembly Partition Plan of November 1947, to the present time, a period of thirty-four years, Israel denies the competence of the UN to make dispositive territorial arrangements. Nevertheless, Israel relied upon part of the Partition Plan of 1947 to found its statehood and to claim admission to the UN. Israel has persistently ignored a series of UN Resolutions, both of the Security Council and of the General Assembly from 1967 to 1980, calling for its withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza, and requesting that it cease a range of unlawful activities in those areas in relation to the inhabitants and their property. The UN has also, on numerous occasions since 1967, called upon Israel to reinstate the measures it has taken to alter the status of Jerusalem, to refrain from extensively interfering with Palestinian property rights, religious and secular, in land and in other property and plant in the West Bank, to desist from the expulsion of Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza, and to cease impeding the Palestinians' right to self-determination. The accumulated weight of these UN Resolutions, adopted by overwhelming majorities in the General Assembly, has made little if any impact upon the policies and conduct of Israel in those areas. Israel denies the competence of the UN General Assembly to create legal obligations binding upon it. In the case of the Security Council Israel disputes its competence to do more than propose territorial arrangements. Security Council Resolutions are binding upon Israel and their terms are in accordance with the Charter and international law. The General Assembly Resolutions provide legal authority for those States which seek to implement them and render unlawful the resistance of any State which impedes them.

At the end of the day the question remains, what is the juridical

### By H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan

status of the territories and inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip? This depends in large part upon the juridical nature of the Israeli presence in those territories. It is probable that in law the answers to both questions are that the position is *sui generis*. That does not mean that international law can yield no response.

What may have started as belligerent occupation in 1967, and is now the longest occupation extant, may have been transformed over the period of fourteen years into a regime of far more extensive powers exercised by Israel than the law confers upon a belligerent occupant. In fact Israel acts as if it had annexed the territory, while in fact it denies that it has done so. It may be argued that Israel's presence rests in fact upon armed force and is in manifest denial of the modern right of self-determination of peoples, founded in the UN Charter, elaborated by a number of legal developments in the law of the Charter interpretation, and developed by human rights statutes and juridical precedents of the International Court of Justice. Israel itself has placed reliance upon that self-same right in claiming its title to statehood in May 1948, under the Declaration of Statehood made at Tel Aviv.

On the basis of a military occu-

nation's right of self-determination is reflected in the principles to be applied under the terms of Security Council Resolution 242 of November 1967. That Resolution awaits implementation. It juxtaposes Israel's security and Israel's withdrawal from territories where the inhabitants seek to exercise their right of self-determination.

#### Proposed Solutions

##### General considerations

The impact of the Israeli-Egyptian Treaty of Peace of March 1979 upon the solution of disputes between Israel and the neighbouring Arab States has been disastrous. The negotiations for the establishment of the SGA (Self-Governing Authority) in the West Bank and Gaza in order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants, got no further than a rejection by Israel of a 'pilot' and limited autonomy scheme for Gaza, and the proposal by Israel for a regime for the West Bank with such extensive governmental and administrative powers reserved for Israel that it has received unanimous rejection from the Palestinians and their leadership, the PLO. It has been made clear that neither Jordan nor the PLO will take part in the Camp David talks about autonomy, and that the establishment of a new Palestinian Arab State in those territories is the only acceptable political objective to the Palestinians. For that purpose the PLO claims that there must be a return of the refugees to their homelands.

impediment to peace, in that it adds to the 'bullish' or aggressive position of Israel. More positive and sinister is the threat to international peace by the heightening of a nuclear threat which could provide a holocaust which the world is not likely to experience more than once.

The Israelis also know that a proud and ancient people such as the Palestinians cannot be kept out of their lands or in subjection to Israeli military power in the West Bank and Gaza for ever.

##### Specific proposals

The Security Council took some four months from the conclusion of the June 1967 War to arrive at a peace formula. In spite of much criticism directed at Security Council Resolution 242 of 22 November 1967, both on political and legal grounds, it has not yet been improved upon by any later Security Council Resolution. It represented and still represents the peak of Great Power consensus. It has been reaffirmed in later Council Resolutions, e.g. 238 of October 1973, and has received overwhelming votes in support by Resolutions of the General Assembly. The principles formulated in the Resolution are legally sound and have a permanent value and relevance to the Near East situation.

The principles of Resolution 242 have failed to lead to meaningful dialogue because of the variations in their interpretation. To some extent the Security Council is to blame for this failure in that it failed to ensure the implementation of these principles with the parties concerned. What was not done, and should be done in the future, is for the UN to seek from the members of the Security Council at the time of the Resolution in question their understanding of the effective implementation of it before they give their final support to that Resolution. It is clear that in the fourteen years since the acceptance of Resolution 242 in 1967, and in particular in the Camp David conference, the USA and Israel have taken divergent interpretations of that Resolution. It is apparent that the parties have shifted their understanding of the Resolution. That position should be brought out clearly. In particular, such a proposal, as is here suggested, would preclude Begin's arguments about 'Eretz Israel' being 'God-covenanted', or at least highlight the departure from the original understanding of the Resolution by one of the parties concerned. Another alternative might be for the UN General Assembly to seek an Advisory Opinion of the ICJ under Article 96 (1) of the Charter as to the proper meaning and operation of Resolution 242 of 1967.

A major and abrupt change in the international relations in the Near East has been caused by the establishment of peace between Israel and Egypt in 1979, the general recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of all the Palestinian Arabs, the EEC initiative, which calls for a fresh approach to the conflict, and a growing international consensus for the essential role of the Palestinians in any general future settlement for peace in the Middle East. No fruitful negotiations relating to the future status of the West Bank and Gaza, Jerusalem and the repatriation of the refugees can take place without the participation of the PLO. To the extent that Israel declines to accept that political fact, future negotiations for the implementation of Resolution 242 are not likely to get very far.

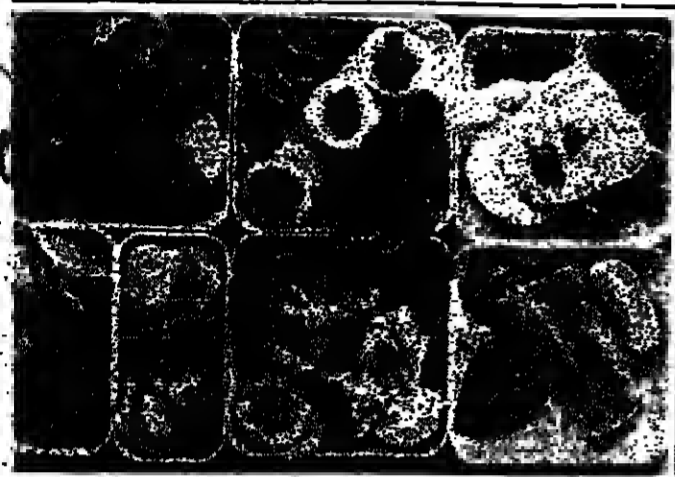
Nevertheless, Resolution 242 delineates the fundamental and agreed requirements for peace between Israel and the Arab States in the Near East. These requirements were the only ones that could secure the agreement of the permanent members of the Security Council. The implementation of Resolution 242 may well mean a 'little bit' of territory

against a little bit of peace. Withdrawal by a State from territory where it has exercised exclusive and effective control of a period of fourteen years, and of establishment of peace and of recognition of statehood which has been absent from the area a thirty-three years, cannot be achieved in a day.

Resolution 242 recites preambular, paragraph 3: "Member States in their acceptance of the Charter of the United Nations have undertaken a commitment to act in accordance with Article 2 of the Charter. Article 2 of the UN Charter sets out the Principles upon which Members are required to act in furtherance of the Purposes of the Organization, specified in Article 1. Among the Principles of Article 2: 'Members must fulfil their Charter obligations in good faith. By paragraph 3 of Article 2: Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner as to maintain international peace and security, and justice, are not disturbed;'. This is, it is sometimes said, a most overlooked provision of the UN Charter. It is, however, a central provision to carry out the purposes and modalities of the organization. The modalities of peaceful settlement of disputes are enumerated in Article 5 of the Charter, in Chapter VI of the Charter, in Chapter VIII of the Charter, in Chapter IX of the Charter, in Chapter X of the Charter, in Chapter XI of the Charter, in Chapter XII of the Charter, in Chapter XIII of the Charter, in Chapter XIV of the Charter, in Chapter XV of the Charter, in Chapter XVI of the Charter, in Chapter XVII of the Charter, in Chapter XVIII of the Charter, in Chapter XIX of the Charter, in Chapter XX of the Charter, in Chapter XXI of the Charter, in Chapter XXII of the Charter, in Chapter XXIII of the Charter, in Chapter XXIV of the Charter, in Chapter XXV of the Charter, in Chapter XXVI of the Charter, in Chapter XXVII of the Charter, in Chapter XXVIII of the Charter, in Chapter XXIX of the Charter, in Chapter XXX of the Charter, in Chapter XXXI of the Charter, in Chapter XXXII of the Charter, in Chapter XXXIII of the Charter, in Chapter XXXIV of the Charter, in Chapter XXXV of 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the fifth of a series of articles about Amman Airport, Phyllis Hughes visits the catering department at Alia, which provides meals for most airlines flying out of Amman.

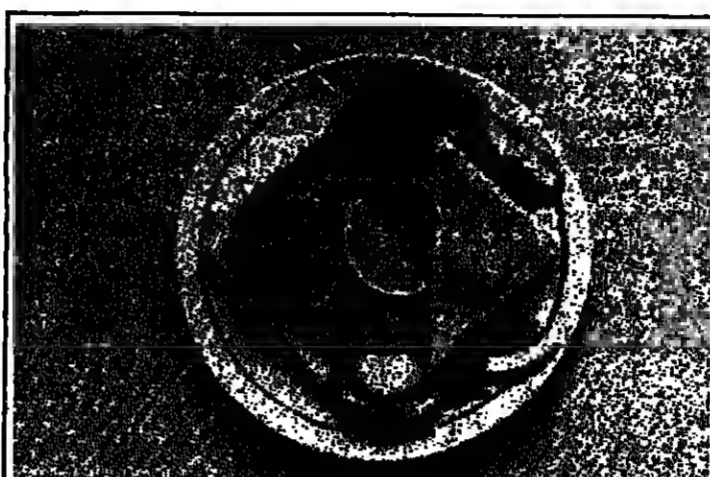
# Not just any old snack



...specially prepared: scrumptious salads...



...sweet snacks...



...and special sandwiches (Photos courtesy of Alia)

Food has the reputation of being plastic — from the over-packed tray to the food they put

passengers will have come at some time about the or full meals they have served by the airline they to travel with.

most of them would be shed at the amount of it that goes into planning an meal, and astounded that pre-packed, cellophane-dimmed are lovingly by a French-trained chef.

from throwing together any ack for their customers, the ig staff at Alia, the Royal ian Airline, spend months ng tasty dishes suitable not or their customers, but for aditions. Yousef Qadri, Alia's menu

planning manager, explained that infinite care is taken to match meals to the conditions. In summer, when it is extremely hot, the airline does not serve mayonnaise, which is apt to separate; or cream, which might absorb other flavours in the heat, or minced meat, which has been shown to go off quickly in a warm atmosphere.

If a flight is going to snowbound Switzerland, travellers are hardly likely to be craving icecream during their journey.

"We have to take into account not only the passengers and their destination, but the length of the flight and the altitude the aircraft will be flying at," Mr. Qadri said. "All these factors affect our choice of menu."

One they have decided what to serve, the caterers need to order

the correct quantities to supply 6,000 meals every day. Every day they need one half ton of meat; every day they need several tons of vegetables and salad makings every day they need thousands of rolls, brioche and bread.

Food is supplied by a local contractor who delivers to the catering department daily. Meat is sent off to the butchery, where it is cut up and prepared for cooking. Huge filets are sliced up ready for the next day's flight to Saudi Arabia, shish kebab are expertly made for another Middle East airline while hundreds of veal cutlets are chopped for British Airways.

Next to the butchery is the vegetable store. Fresh vegetables are kept in a cool vault and tomatoes, green peppers and cucumbers, to name a few of the vegetables, are washed three times in disinfected

water to clean them properly.

In fact there is great emphasis in the kitchens on hygiene and cleanliness. This summer's cholera outbreak has resulted in a total ban on the use of lettuce, mint and parsley, which are difficult to clean thoroughly. "We are not prepared to take any chances," said Assistant Catering Manager Waddah Asfour.

The kitchens also make all their won bread. They cook thousands of rolls and brioche, croissant bread for toast and even their own Arab bread. Every day they make 10,000 rolls alone.

Menus are changed once every three months on a rotation basis. First-class passengers may be enjoying Scotch smoked salmon and stuffed vine leaves with stuffed lamb, escalope Vienna style or duckling Lyonnaise to fol-

low, with a selection of vegetables. They will be offered a cheese board with five cheeses, fruit and a dessert of apple pie. All drinks, of course, are free in first class.

First-class passengers also get three choices of main meal, while economy passengers get two. Their menu might include artichoke salad, Hungarian goulash or kifta tomato sauce and rice, followed by chocolate cake.

The crew mustn't be forgotten, and they get three choices. In line with international safety regulations the pilot and the co-pilot must never eat the same dish, in case they should get food poisoning.

The catering department provides the in-flight meals for the Jordanian royal family, as well. Thus they have to know what His Majesty King Hussein does not

like to eat, as well as his favourite dishes.

Because Jordan is a Muslim country none of the meals ever include a pork dish, and alcohol is never used in cooking.

The duties of the catering department do not stop at just preparing and cooking the food. Meals can only be put on their trays two hours before flight time.

Thirty minutes only is allowed for packing before the trays are stored in a refrigerated room. Each trolley is packed with dry ice to keep the food cool while it is loaded into the aircraft. Only half an hour is allowed to lad the food, in order to ensure that it is still absolutely fresh.

Incoming flights are cleared of their food trolleys and those trolleys taken back to the catering



department. All uneaten food is destroyed — even unopened packets of vacuum-sealed jam — to ensure that food is fresh. The rubbish is thrown into a skip which is removed every hour to prevent the spread of bacteria. Crockery and cutlery are put into disinfectant to soak for two hours before being washed. Any cracked or chipped item is thrown away.

Hygiene is continually stressed. Workers have to be given a special medical clearance to work in the catering department and this must be renewed every six months. Staff in the kitchens have to take a shower before they start every shift. Floors are swabbed down every two hours to ensure cleanliness.

With all these safeguards, the caterers have only once had problems — when 33 people on a flight to Rome developed stomach trouble. But Alia are still not certain they were responsible, because the party had arrived from the West Bank that morning, and no-one else on the flight suffered.

Head of the airport passenger services department Mr. Ake! Bil-taji summed up their philosophy about quality control. "The greatest quality control we have is our own conscience," he said. "We do not want to be responsible for other people being ill."

### DIALOGUE!

The Jordan Times wants to promote a dialogue on local issues among our readers. While we are currently publishing a series on various aspects of the situation at Amman Airport, we would like to hear the views of interested parties and the public at large about their experiences with the airport. Whether you are a frequent or occasional air traveller, a foreign airline's local representative, a travel agency or simply an interested reader, the Jordan Times would like to publish your views of the present situation at Amman Airport, and comments on how you think it can be improved. Send your typewritten comments to the Editor, the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan. Comments will be edited only for style and grammar, and should be signed with the author's name and address.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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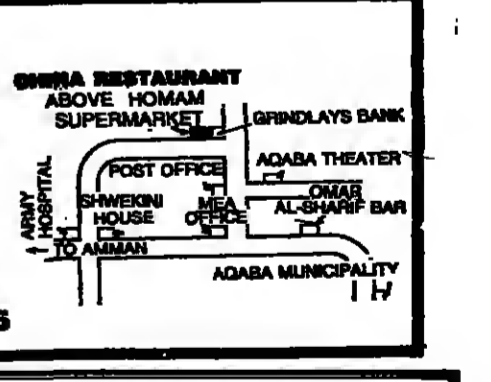
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See map for directions.

## OPEC talks end in failure

GENEVA, Aug. 21 (R) — Five days of OPEC talks in Geneva ended today without agreement on a new unified price for crude oil, the Venezuelan representative said.

The 13 exporters simply decided to keep in force a pricing structure fixed last December. Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti told reporters.

Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeb Abdul Karim said the OPEC meeting ended with no accord on a unified price and with the existing price structure, ranging from \$32 to \$41 a barrel, unchanged.

As he left the hotel he called to reporters in the lobby: "Nothing. As it is."

But he said OPEC might meet again before its next scheduled session due to be held in Abu Dhabi on Dec. 10.

Earlier today, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani refused to budge from a base oil price of \$34 a barrel in a fifth day of bagging among OPEC ministers here.

Sheikh Yamani told reporters after several hours of talks that his

country was still not ready to raise its present benchmark of \$32 by more than two dollars with the aim of achieving a unified OPEC price.

He said other members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries were still holding talks to try to agree on their position — "but not with me."

Sheikh Yamani, who has admitted engineering the present world oil glut in order to achieve a unified price structure at a level close to Saudi Arabia's own \$32, was the centre of attention as the talks dragged on.

Asked on arrival today if the overnight consultations had produced any change of heart in Riyadh, he replied that a \$34 level was the Saudi maximum and shook his head firmly when asked if he would go up to \$35.

Four minutes later Sheikh Yamani walked out from the conference room, saying consultations were still taking place in other parts of the strictly-guarded hotel.

With reporters crowding the

lobby waiting for news, hotel officials said later that some delegations were packing their bags ready to leave. But mid-afternoon contacts were still apparently taking place among some delegations.

Sheikh Yamani, leaving the hotel, repeated that Saudi Arabia was sticking to \$34 as its maximum. He added: "The meeting was about to be over but they (the other ministers) are trying again among themselves — but not with me."

The aim of the week-long talks was to unify the present chaotic pricing structure, in which some of OPEC's 13 members charge up to nine dollars more than the Saudis, who are pumping out oil at the rate of 10.5 million barrels a day.

But with Venezuela also refusing to come down from the \$36 price it charges, efforts to reach a compromise, possibly to \$35 reached dead end yesterday.

Dr. Subroto said ministers were agreed on the need for a unified price and for a price freeze, but were still at odds over what the price should be.

## Pan Am to sell hotel subsidiary

LONDON, Aug. 21 (R) — Britain's Grand Metropolitan Limited, headed by Sir Maxwell Joseph, said yesterday it is negotiating with Pan American World Airways to buy the airline's Intercontinental Hotels subsidiary.

A company spokesman, reacting to reports published in New York, said the British firm is in active negotiations with Pan Am for the purchase of all the hotel chain's shares, but made no further comment.

Pan Am, after losing \$218 million in the first half of this year, disclosed on Tuesday that its bank creditors are forcing it to sell its profitable hotel chain and delay taking delivery of 10 new aircraft. It said a sale agreement on the hotels would be submitted soon to its board of directors.

Grand Metropolitan owns 66 hotels in Britain, other West European countries and the Middle East after expanding from small beginnings with the purchase of one London hotel in 1948. It is one of Britain's largest and most diversified companies spanning hotels, liquor, food, gaming and leisure products.

It has been keen for some time to expand in the huge U.S. consumer market and to purchase luxury-class hotels there.

Last year it acquired the Liggett group for \$590 million after a takeover battle with Standard Brands. Liggett has interests in liquor, cigarettes, sporting goods and soft-drink bottling.

The Intercontinental Hotel group has 83 hotels in 48 countries. Pan Am owns six and a half hotels but controls the rest through leases, franchises or management contracts.

## Bank of England ends old tradition

### New system replaces minimum lending rate

LONDON, Aug. 21 (R) — A tradition of more than 130 years ended in Britain yesterday with the disappearance of the Bank of England's official interest rate.

The central bank is no longer displaying its minimum lending rate (MLR), successor since 1972 to bank rate. This was the interest rate at which it would be lender of last resort to the banking system should it run short of funds, and other rates in the economy have moved up or down with MLR.

When a green curtain was drawn across the MLR display board at the bank by a young woman employee Wednesday, the rate stood at 12 per cent. And yesterday there was no longer the usual tense anticipation at the approach of 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, the traditional time for any change in the rate to be announced.

A new system of monetary control came into effect yesterday

under which money men and bank managers will have more freedom to make up their own minds about how much interest to pay lenders and how much to charge borrowers.

The Bank of England, "the old lady of Threadneedle Street," will still play a key role, but less directly. It will try to keep short-term interest rates in the London money markets within a bank that will not be publicly disclosed as it buys and sells commercial bills of exchange and treasury stocks.

Interest rates in Britain are expected to change more frequently than in the past, but the authorities do not want to see rates move as rapidly as they do in the United States.

The American banks with London branches that do most of their lending to companies raised their sterling base lending rates within hours of the new system coming

into effect yesterday.

But there was no immediate move by British banks to change their customers more than their present 12 per cent, although market rates for seven to 14 per cent money are about 13 per cent.

Chase Manhattan raised its rate from 12 to 13 per cent and Chemical Bank went to 14 per cent to reflect what money market sources said was the current market cost of money in London.

Financial analysts said the moves were mainly precautionary to discourage corporate customers from redeploying in the market money borrowed from banks at cheaper rates.

The Bank of England said yesterday it will give more details than hitherto about its daily operations in the open market. Others will take their cue from that and the level of money-market rates.

## Marcos turns to the technocrats

By Emilia Tagaza

MANILA: President Ferdinand Marcos, busy laying the ground for his "new republic" in the Philippines, seems to have made "technocrat" the word of the hour.

Recently elected for a new six-year term in office, the President has begun to clear his administration of inept and corrupt officials. In their place he has appointed men generally known for their honesty and professional competence.

The appointment of the technocrats brightens the Philippines' international reputation at a time when foreign loans and investment are critically important to sustain the economy.

It comes seven months after the

disappearance of Mr. Dewey Dee, a leading Filipino financier who left behind personal debts estimated at P650 million (\$81.5 million). Dewey Dee's flight triggered an unprecedented crisis in financial and business circles. After a spate of bankruptcies and the longest run on the capital markets in the Central Bank's history the elevation of a number of men renowned for their professional abilities is aimed at rebuilding confidence.

The appointments also demon-

strate that Mr. Marcos feels more comfortable surrounded by men who, unlike politicians, have a distaste for power play and intrigue and pose no threat to his continued rule.

The most prominent man promoted by President Marcos is Mr. Cesar Virata, who has been made Prime Minister.

Mr. Virata, and internationally respected figure, instantly conjures up the image of "Mr. Clean". He has served in Mr. Marcos' cabinet as Finance Minister since 1970, has always stayed aloof from political intrigue, and is known to be most frugal. A self-effacing and soft-spoken man, he is an important force in sustaining World Bank and International Monetary Fund confidence in the Philippines.

Other technocrats in Mr. Marcos' administration are Mr. Roberto Ongpin, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment,

and Mr. Jaime Laya, Central Bank Governor, Mr. Placido Mapa, Director of the National Economic and Development Administration, the country's economic planning body, and Mr. Alejandro Melchor, Presidential adviser who will act as Mr. Marcos' chief "troubleshooter".

The career background of a number of these officials illustrates President Marcos' keenness to maintain international respectability. Mr. Virata, who has just finished five years as chairman of

the development committee of the World Bank and the IMF, is widely respected for his skilful handling of the economy through volatile conditions.

Similarly, Mr. Mapa has served as an executive director of the World Bank. Mr. Melchor has been closely involved with previous government negotiations with the Bank.

The choice of technocrats for sensitive positions has sparked resentment and criticism among some of President Marcos' political allies, who consider them insensitive to political matters. The "politicoes" claim that the technocrats' policies are based on academic theories learned on American campuses rather than on realities in the Philippines.

The new vehement of Mr. Virata's critics claim that the Finance Ministry's reimposition of a 10 per cent capital gains tax this year is responsible for the moribund performance of the Philippine stock market.

Others have criticised Mr. Ongpin's widely publicised "eleven major industrial projects" as too ambitious and unnecessary.

Meanwhile, Mr. Laya's first task as Central Bank Governor, the rescue of distressed giant companies through direct cash aid, has been decried as rescuing bankrupt firms whose only merit is

their connection with the powers that be. Most of the firms that have been bailed out are owned by businessmen known to be close to Mr. Marcos.

President Marcos' appointments are part of a broader policy of reform, including changes in the constitution as well as of personnel.

At the recent opening of the first session of the National Assembly, Mr. Marcos implicitly acknowledged that the technocratic appointments also reflected the magnitude of the country's economic problems.

Real growth last year, the lowest in three years, was 4.7 per cent, compared with 5.8 per cent in 1979 and 6.3 per cent in 1978. At last year's level, it was the lowest rate among south east Asian countries. The balance of payments deficit last year was a hefty \$380 million and is not expected to show any improvement this year.

The new technocracy in Manila is not without its politicians, however. Newly appointed Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono is a shrewd politician. He will, in Marcos' words, "serve to balance the technocrats."

While ineptitude and corruption is to be weeded out, loyalty is still likely to be well rewarded by the President. His aim is to improve economic management, not to encourage political liberalisation.

Patronage is likely to remain an important part of political life in the Philippines. Whether patronage can live alongside the trend towards technocracy is not a matter to which Mr. Marcos has yet addressed himself.

Financial Times news feature

## MEA puts off purchase decision on European Airbus

BEIRUT, Aug. 21 (R) — Middle East Airlines (MEA) has postponed a decision until next month on whether to go ahead with a deal to buy five European Airbus A-310s, Managing Director Selim Salam said yesterday.

Recent unrest in Lebanon and the Arab World was the reason for the postponement by the MEA board, he told reporters.

The latest fighting in Lebanon had resulted in a drop of 30 per cent in passenger traffic since April, he said. Since then Lebanon has been the scene of heavy fighting between Israeli and Palestinian forces, as well as between Syrian and Lebanese Christian forces.

"We have to consider the future of civil aviation in Lebanon and the Arab World and whether if the present trend continues we might have a repayment problem if we went ahead with the Airbus," Mr. Salam said.

The Beirut-based airline initiated an agreement to buy the twin-engined planes worth \$350 million last November. The deal,

which includes an option on 14 more planes, was due to have been signed in March, Mr. Salam said.

The delay had been agreed by the manufacturer, Airbus Industrie, and MEA would reconsider the situation at a board meeting on September 25, he said.

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- Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
- For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES		
LONDON, Aug. 21 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.		
One sterling	1.8760/80	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2084/87	Canadian dollar
	2.4450/70	West German mark
	2.7150/7250	Dutch guilders
	2.1240/80	Swiss francs
	39.65/75	Belgian francs
	5.8700/8900	French francs
	1226.00/1228.00	Italian lire
	227.00/30	Japanese yen
	5.2200/50	Swedish crowns
	6.0850/0900	Norwegian crowns
	7.7100/7200	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	430.00/432.00	U.S. dollars

**LONDON STOCK MARKET**

LONDON, Aug. 21 (R) — Share prices closed steady in bare turnover as settlement of the U.K. rail dispute and news of a further slowdown in U.K. retail price increases failed to provide the market with fresh direction, dealers said. At 1500 the FT. index was down 0.8 at 559.9.

Leading industrials saw falls of a penny to 4p as in Bowater, Lucas, Thorn, Plessey and Hawker Siddley, while Beccles, Blue Circle and Tate and Lyle added between 2p and 4p.

Grand Met ended steady at 204p after an early 7p fall following news of the acquisition of Pan Am's IHC hotel chain for \$500 million.

Government bonds were quietly firm, encouraged by the rail settlement and inflation figures. Dealers noted that the government broker supplied a small amount of the treasury 1½ 1985 short tap at 91½.

Gold mining shares closed mixed but with an easier bias, with weak feature parties down a net 300 cents at \$56. Oil shares saw falls of 6p to 8p as in BP, Shell and Ultramar, as the OPEC meeting ended without a price change.

Banks closed steady, while among leading industrials, ICI, Guest Keen, Courtauld's and Distillers all ended unchanged.

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Villa, Spurs Contest Charity Shield

English League starts with new format

Aug. 21 (R) — Aston Villa and Tottenham Hotspur...

tenham's new goalkeeper Ray Clemence who visited Wembley...

newly-promoted Swansea, makes room for Brighton's Irish International Mark Lawrenson...



Ray Clemence — On first name terms with ball-boys at Wembley



League Champions



Tottenham Hotspur — F.A. Cup winners

plus England's qualify for the World Cup next summer...

switched clubs with bewildering regularity. Liverpool manager Bob Paisley has jettisoned Clemence...

ing strikers Alan Biley from Derby and Mick Ferguson from Coventry...

the same sum on two players — one million sterling to Norwich for striker Justin Fashanu...

African official denies reports of athletics World Cup boycott

LONDON, Aug. 21 (R) — Africa's leading athletics official, Lamine Diack of Senegal, today denied a newspaper report that African nations were considering a boycott of next month's track and field World Cup...

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GOREN BRIDGE

ES H. GOREN Chicago Tribune

South West 1 Pass 4 Pass

Springboks U.S. visit causes African storm

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 21 (R) — A leading sports official has said African nations would press for the 1984 Olympics to be switched from Los Angeles unless the U.S. government cancelled visas granted to the South African Rugby Union team...

The Springboks' current tour of New Zealand has raised a storm of protest and a formal condemnation of Prime Minister Robert Muldoon's government at a summit meeting of the 50-nation Organisation of African Unity (OAU) last June...

world must decide in unison on a change of venue of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics if the United States allows the visit of the South African rugby team...

Black African nations walked out of the 1976 Olympics in Montreal in protest at a planned New Zealand rugby tour of South Africa. But the tour went ahead.

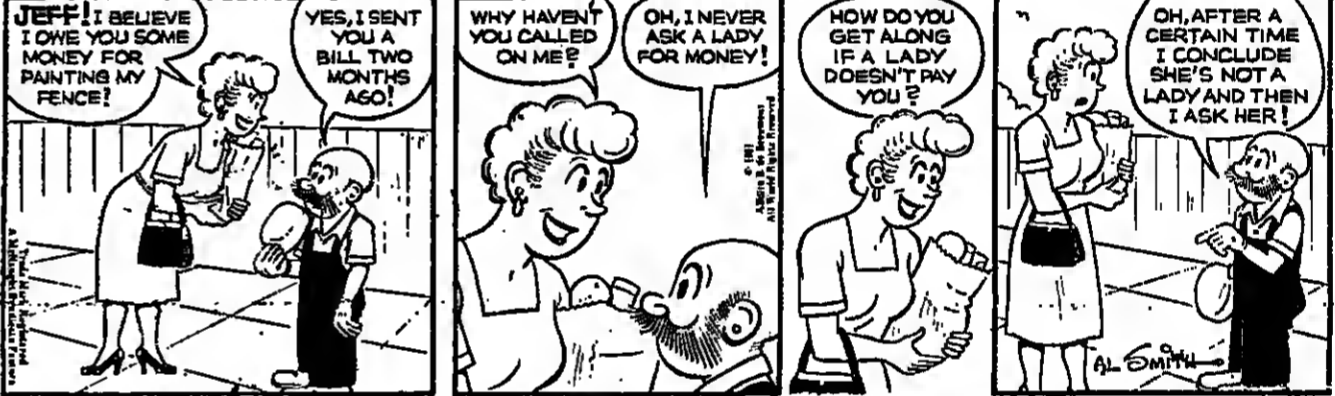
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

THE Daily Crossword by Raymond F. Eisner

**WORLD**

# Warsaw quadruples bread prices despite protests

WARSAW, Aug. 21 (R) — The Polish government today stuck to its decision to quadruple the price of bread but postponed implementation of the increase by one week in the face of angry protests by the Solidarity independent trade union.

The government newspaper Zycie Warszawy said bread, cereal and flour prices would go up on Monday with an 800 gram loaf rising from four to 16 zloty (11 to 45 U.S. cents).

But a government spokesman said the rise would not be introduced until the following Monday, Aug. 31, and explained the delay was for technical reasons.

He said Zycie Warszawy had made a premature announcement.

First reports of the new prices in the press yesterday brought angry reaction from Solidarity which said it had not been given sufficient time to consult its 10 million members and which rejected a compensation system proposed by the government.

The government spokesman said the compensation mechanism could be subject to further discussion.

### Printers' strike

In the northern city of Olsztyn, printers remained on strike despite a return to work by their colleagues elsewhere in the country.

The Olsztyn printers refused to produce the local newspaper Glos Olsztynski because they said they had been slandered by state tele-

### Israel moves to get more Soviet emigres

JERUSALEM, Aug. 21 (R) — Israel is to make it more difficult for Jewish emigrants arriving in Vienna from the Soviet Union to seek settlement in countries other than Israel.

A spokesman for the Jewish Agency, which handles immigration to Israel, has told reporters that only emigrants with first-degree relatives, such as a spouse, children, parents or close kin in countries other than Israel, would be given financial assistance to settle in those countries.

The aid is provided by two American Jewish organisations, HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) and the JDC (Joint Distribution Committee), but only after the Jewish Agency representative has issued referral slips to the newcomers. The Jewish Agency encourages the emigrants to settle in Israel.

The Israelis have long been worried by the number — in recent months up to 80 per cent — of Soviet Jewish emigrants seeking to settle in countries other than Israel.

The overall number of Jews allowed to leave the Soviet Union has been dropping steadily with only about 20,000 emigrating last year compared with 51,000 in 1979.

### S. African women protest for squatters

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 21 (R) — About 1,000 people marched to the centre of Cape Town yesterday to protest against the South African government's treatment of black squatters, but riot police halted them at the entrance to the parliament buildings.

More than 1,000 squatters were arrested yesterday in Nyanga camp on the outskirts of Cape Town and a government official said they had been taken in buses to Transkei, which the South African government regards as an independent black homeland.

Only about 60 squatters remained at the camp, where police flattened the flimsy shacks with bulldozers and burned the wreckage.

Most of the protesters today were white members of the Women's Movement for Peace.

Reporters at the scene said a clergyman forced his way through the police cordon and handed a protest note to Minister of Police Louis Le Grange.

Riot squad commander Piet van Rensburg asked the crowd to leave and opposition parliamentarians persuaded them to disperse.

### Pravda article hints on Soviet neutron bomb

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (A.P.) — A senior Soviet commentator hinted anew today that U.S. production of neutron weapons might lead Moscow in manufacture its own neutron weapons, Yuri Zhukov, an alternate member of the Soviet communist party central committee, stated in an article in the party daily Pravda quoting a warning issued by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in a speech given on April 25, 1978.

Mr. Brezhnev then said the Soviet Union will not "begin production of neutron arms so long as the United States does not do so. Further developments will depend on Washington."

In his article Mr. Zhukov stopped short of saying Moscow now is prepared in manufacture neutron arms. But he said Mr. Brezhnev's 1978 offer "is more timely today than ever."

Western military experts claim the neutron bomb is only a defensive weapon. Mr. Zhukov's commentary, however, was titled "A weapon of aggression," and quoted Western politicians as suggesting the neutron bomb has offensive uses.

to stop non-Solidarity members from working during the two-day national printers' strike.

The strike ended elsewhere yesterday with warnings from Solidarity leaders that they would stage a longer protest and even block out national television if the government did not halt what they called a media offensive against the union.

But Solidarity also announced that it was expecting to resume talks with the authorities, and government officials said today the talks could be held early next week.

The union's branch in Radom, south of Warsaw, gave the government until next Monday to send a negotiating team to discuss grievances, many of which arose from the suppression here of a worker revolt in 1976.

Radom workers were placed on strike alert. A one-hour public transport strike was set for Tuesday, a similar regional strike for three days later and an indefinite strike next month.

### NATO, Soviet manoeuvres to coincide

CASTEAU, Belgium, Aug. 21 (R) — NATO forces from eight countries will carry out two major air and sea exercises in northern Europe at the beginning of next month, the alliance's European military headquarters has announced.

The exercises, dubbed "Magic Sword North" and "Magic Sword South", will involve 60 ships and submarines and almost 200 aircraft, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) said in a communique.

Canada, the Netherlands, Portugal, Britain, Denmark, West Germany, Norway and the United States will take part in the exercises, under SHAPE commander Gen. Bernard Rogers and the alliance's Supreme Atlantic commander Admiral Harry Train.

The Soviet Union is scheduled to hold major military and naval exercises around the border of Poland at about the same time.

The Soviet manoeuvres, announced earlier this month, will involve all sections of the Soviet armed forces and will take place in the Baltic states, the Baltic Sea and Byelorussia.

### Italy to accept missiles only if Low Countries accept their quota

ROME, Aug. 21 (R) — The decision to update the nuclear forces of the Atlantic alliance had led to a greater Soviet readiness to negotiate over the arms race, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has said.

Mr. Colombo, a former prime minister and a staunch defender of Italy's Western commitments, was speaking before the joint foreign affairs and defence committees of both houses of parliament which are considering the recent government agreement to place NATO Cruise missiles in Sicily.

There was "a slow but sure maturing of (Soviet) readiness to negotiate," he said, due in part to NATO's firm adherence to the 1979 decision to try to restore the strategic balance.

Referring to President Reagan's announcement two weeks ago that the United States would go ahead with building neutron warheads, Mr. Colombo described it as "an internal American decision."

But the added that possible deployment of the weapons in Europe would require prior consultation and consent of European allies.

"The Italian government favours talks through which political and military accords would be reached making deployment of neutron weapons superfluous," Mr. Colombo said.

"These negotiations would have as their objective the balancing of forces, including conventional forces, in Europe, and elimination of the threat of the use of force represented by the Soviet Union's tank army and its large reserves of chemical weapons."

Defence Minister Lello Lagorio said that Italy's consent was needed before any of the 112 Cruise missiles earmarked for the Magliocco air base in Sicily could go into action.

If the Netherlands or Belgium, two NATO countries where opposition to the missiles is strong, decided against accepting their quota, Italy would not agree to install them, Mr. Lagorio said.

### Hijacker back in Paris



One of the anti-Khomeini commandos who had captured an Iranian gunboat and held it for six days before surrendering it to the French Navy enters the Paris headquarters of its monarchist organisation Thursday night after having been questioned by the authorities. (A.P. Wirephoto)

### Kidnapped Germans released by Kurds

BONN, Aug. 21 (A.P.) — The last of five Germans kidnapped last spring by Kurdish guerrillas in northern Iraq have been set free and are on their way home, the West German Foreign Office announced today.

A statement said the four remaining captives were handed over Wednesday to officials on the request German embassy in Tehran. The fifth member of the group was set free on July 23, the Foreign Office said.

"All five Germans were returned in good condition from the Iraqi-Iranian border area," the ministry added.

The five were abducted between May 13 and June 5 from a construction site in Northern Iraq by rebels seeking autonomy for

the Kurds, who live in the border regions of both Iran and Iraq.

Those released Wednesday were identified as Fritz Boltz, Christoph Calmbach, Edmund Dietrich and Bernd Goehle. Karl Ebnert was freed in July, the ministry said, but there was no indication whether he had remained in the Middle East pending release of the others.

But the Foreign Office statement was full of praise for the captives' treatment, adding that the release would result in "great sympathy for the Kurds" among the German public. "The federal government is ready to place at the disposal of the Kurdish people assistance of a purely humanitarian character," the ministry said.

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### France, Iraq talk on weapons

PARIS, Aug. 21 (R) — Iraq asked France's Socialist government today to continue the flow of arms supplies begun under former president Valery Giscard d'Estaing, French officials said.

The shopping list which Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz gave to French leaders included the Mirage 2000 combat aircraft, so far not sold abroad, they said.

First signs were that Mr. Aziz received a sympathetic hearing. "My visit to Paris has been successful," he told reporters at the end of his two days of talks.

Mr. Aziz secured a pledge from President Francois Mitterrand yesterday that France would help rebuild a nuclear reactor near Baghdad which Israeli planes destroyed on June 7.

Under president Giscard d'Estaing's administration, France sold Iraq aircraft, helicopters and other military equipment exceeding two billion dollars. The arms are still being delivered and France is Iraq's largest arms supplier after the Soviet Union.

### WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

#### Beirut port to be repaired

BEIRUT, Aug. 21 (R) — The Lebanese government has decided to spend \$28.7 million to help repair roads and facilities in Beirut port, officials said. They said the money would come from Arab aid, set at an annual \$400 million by a meeting of Arab leaders in year. The port has been affected by the recent fighting in the Lebanese capital and was closed for several weeks last April.

#### Spain to draw up plans to join NATO

MADRID, Aug. 21 (R) — The Spanish government has decided to draw up plans to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), State Secretary for Information Ignacio Aguirre said. He told a news conference a meeting of ministers agreed to begin the drafting of a bill for that purpose to the council of state, a body of legal experts that must be consulted on questions touching the constitution. Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo has made it clear since he came to power in February that he wanted Spain to join the Western alliance by this autumn. But he has run into strong opposition from the large Socialist Party as well as the communists, who have called for a referendum on the question. The government has so far refused but passage of the bill through parliament is not guaranteed.

#### Death penalty for air heists in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 21 (R) — The death sentence for hijacking aircraft has been made part of Pakistan's penal code under ordinance issued by President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq. Military authorities made hijacking punishable with death a few years ago under a martial law regulation and a man who tried to hijack Pakistani airliner two years ago was hanged two months ago under that regulation. The new ordinance places death or life imprisonment for hijacking permanently on the Pakistan penal code. Under the Pakistan law, life imprisonment is for 25 years. It prescribes death or life imprisonment for anybody abetting hijacking or harboring a hijacker. The president also ordered that hijackers be tried by a special court to be constituted under the Suppression of Terrorist Activities Act, 1975.

#### British Rail strike averted

LONDON, Aug. 21 (R) — Three days of talks to try to end national rail strike in Britain have led to a peace formal spokesman for the government's conciliation service announced last night. He said that British Rail management and union leaders had reached separate understandings on pay and production of the two main issues in the dispute. He did not amplify, but said that the British Rail union understood the terms of the deal. It said the union had agreed to a national strike from Aug. 31 unless the management, without conditions, loss-making British Rail had offered eight per cent with the additional three per cent payable after agreement on lower manning, more flexible work and other productivity clauses. Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, had said that a strike would be disastrous.

#### Fourth major operation of James Brady

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (R) — White House Press Secretary James Brady, who was wounded in the March 30 assassination attempt on President Reagan, was reportedly in stable condition yesterday after surgery to stop leakage of spinal fluid from brain, doctors said. It was the fourth major operation for Brady, who was shot in the head. George Washington University Hospital issued a statement saying that Mr. Brady's doctors were cautiously optimistic that the operation had been successful, that they would not know with certainty for several weeks.

#### S. Pacific politician seeks French asylum

LISBON, Aug. 21 (R) — Miguel Trovoada, the former prime minister of Sao Tome and Principe who was released from there last month, has left the country to seek political asylum in France, the Lisbon daily Portugal Hoje has reported. It said yesterday Mr. Trovoada had been asked to leave Sao Tome and Principe by the government of the tiny island republic and now in Angola awaiting a flight to Paris. Mr. Trovoada was prime minister of the South Atlantic islands' 187 kilometres west of Gabon from their independence from Portugal in 1975 to shortly before his arrest on charges of trying to overthrow President Manuel Pinto da Costa in 1979. He was never brought to trial and was released last month.

## Attempt to unite Irish Catholics and Protestants

By Ed Blanche

**BELFAST — The first school in Northern Ireland to integrate Protestant and Roman Catholic children starts classes Sept. 1. Organisers say they hope the experiment will end 60 years of religious segregation in education here.**

A score of 11-year-olds evenly balanced between the two churches have been enrolled in Lagan College, a private school



There are separate versions of Irish history in a country where dates of ancient battles have become war cries. (Christian Science monitor photo)

that will open in a boy scout centre in Protestant East Belfast.

"We'd have started with only one pupil if we'd had to," said Ceilia Linehan, a Catholic mother of three.

"No one else was prepared to make the move to integrate and we feel the system of religiously segregated schools is wrong. The consequences of that system have been tragic and gone on for far too long," she said in a recent interview with the Associated Press.

Lagan College opens in the face of opposition from extremists on both sides, and from Protestant and Catholic church leaders who control the province's 1,384 junior and high schools.

The principal of North Belfast's all-Protestant Summerdale school which has seen 40 former pupils killed in the sectarian violence,

said of mixed education: "It's a minefield. One avoids it by instinct. I don't think we'll have integrated schools in my time."

The integrationists lobby pushed legislation through the British Parliament in 1978 to allow schools to end segregation. Church rivalries run deep, and according to the Education Ministry, no school has moved to integrate until now.

The Lagan College experiment, like the 1978 legislation, is the product of a group of Protestant and Catholic parents known as "All children together". It believes integrated education is crucial for ending Northern Ireland's centuries of sectarian hatred.

"We decided to move because the churches wouldn't," Mrs. Linehan said. "We hope they'll see that integration works and will change their minds."

"The government could have done much more to help us by forcing the churches into sharing school management. But the government obviously does not want to stir the sectarian hornet's nest and we've had to do everything ourselves."

The fees for the school will be £600 a year. Mrs. Linehan said the children come from a wide social spectrum.

"We don't want to be elitist," she said. "The initial intake includes children whose parents are on welfare but want other children to attend an integrated school."

There are no legally designated Protestant or Catholic schools virtually all the state-run schools are controlled by government bodies dominated by Protestant churchmen. State-aided Catholic schools are run by private church nominees.

Many families in the Protestant and Catholic strongholds of Belfast strongly oppose allowing children to mix. There are separate versions of Irish history in a country where dates of ancient battles have become war cries. Ulster's school system is in Britain. Schools were integrated when the Protestant dominated province was ceded from the chiefly Catholic Irish Republic in 1921.

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